The Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1906.

HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask central for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to speak.

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M., call to central office direct for 4041 composing room, 4042 business office, 4043 for mailing and press rooms.

Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man. —Bacon.

The First Great Ironclad.

Talk about your English Dreadnaught and her American counterpart proposed, but the most interesting ironclad ever built was the famous Confederate ram Virginia. She was built on the ruins of the United States frigate Merrimac, a 40-gun screw frigate which was built in 1855, but when the Portsmouth navy yard was abandoned by the Federal government on April 19, 1861, she, with other ships there, was sunk. The hull was raised by the Confederates and cut down to the berth-deck. On the midship section a casemate of timber 170 feet long was built. This was protected by rolled iron plates two inches thick and eight inches wide, running horizontally, and outside of this were laid similar iron plates running vertically, the bolting rivets being secured on the inside. The shot-proof casemate was sheathed with a grating twenty feet wide and a hundred and sixty feet long. When completed the vessel looked more like a floating barn with a slanting roof than an ironclad ship of war. And the iron roof was coated with tallow, the result being, as was afterwards shown, that solid shot from the enemy's guns were turned away like water poured upon a duck's back, and with as little damage. In front of the smoke-stack was the pilot house, with the same armor as the sides; and fastened to the prow was an iron ram reaching beyond the cut-water.

Such is a crude description of the Virginia as she steamed down the Elizabeth River on March 8, 1862, under command of Captain Franklin Buchanan. She was escorted to Sewell's Point—where the Jamestown Exposition is to be held—by a number of steamers, and pointed her nose toward Newport News, where lay the United States frigate Congress, and the sloop of war Cumberland. Lower down in Hampton Roads were the sailing frigate St. Lawrence and the steam frigates Roanoke and Minnesota—all unconscious of the impending danger. When the Virginia was within a hundred yards of the Cumberland and Congress they both opened fire with all available guns, but the heavy shot fell upon the iron sides of the Virginia like so many paper wads, and she went at her work of destruction with the deliberation of a boa constrictor which has already coiled itself around its captured prey. She rammed the Cumberland and sank her; then turning her attention to the Congress, she lost little time in putting her out of commission. The other vessels took to their heels and the Minnesota ran aground.

It was now dark and the Virginia headed for Sewell's Point. She anchored for the night, expecting to return to her work in the morning, destroy everything afloat carrying the Stars and Stripes, and then go on to Washington.

The appearance of the ironclad Monitor in the nick of time interrupted the programme, but it was a glorious victory; and the Virginia, although her life was short, was in her birthday the greatest ship of war the world had ever seen, and every part of her noble frame preserved is a precious relic.

The Times-Dispatch is in possession of a fragment of her iron sides and proposes to have it converted into two crosses of honor. One of these crosses will be given to the oldest and the other to the youngest Confederate now living in Virginia, who enlisted under the Virginia flag. Who are they? Let us have the record.

The South's Progress.

According to reports received by the Tradesman, of Chattanooga, industrial progress in the South is unaffected by the usual midsummer dullness. New enterprises, with capital stock running, in some cases, as high as $1,500,000, are being incorporated in different sections.

Naturally, we expect glowing reports from the newspapers of the South concerning Southern progress. But, when the papers of the North make Southern progress a matter of editorial comment, the articles have a richer significance. The Wall Street Summary of July 27th contains a leading editorial article on "Our New South," in which it states that, according to the latest report of the State Controller of Georgia, property in that State last year shows an increase of $50,000,000, or 10 per cent, more than a year ago, in valuation.

Our Wall Street contemporary quotes freely from an article written by Mr. R. H. Edmonds, editor of the Manufacturers' Record. Mr. Edmonds had said that "the Alabama iron and steel interests long ago passed the experimental stage, and, with Birmingham rails selling at one dollar a ton higher, based on quality alone, than the rails of the United States Steel Corporation this section should be getting ready to fulfil the prediction made to me a year or two before his death by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, that 'within twenty-five years Alabama will dominate the basic steel industry of the world.'"

This is reproduced by the Wall Street Summary, and it adds:

"Mr. Edmonds pointed out that in Virginia and West Virginia, coal lands were selling at $75 and $100 an acre, and in some cases as high as $150! From this he argued, and with cause, that the South may reasonably expect to see her coal and iron properties rival those of Pennsylvania, where $250 an acre is reasonable, and prices have been known to soar to $1,000 and $1,500 an acre. In railroad construction the development of coal lands has been a decided force. The Elkhorn coke field, he says, has moved the Chesapeake and Ohio to construct an 80-mile railroad, at a cost of over $4,000,000, and the output of this region is soon expected to reach 6,000 tons a day. To connect with the Seaboard Air Line, another road is being built at a cost of $20,000,000, approximately, and when completed will reach the Atlantic, and also the central cotton-mill regions of the Carolinas. In addition, the Deep-water-Tidewater Company is constructing a line between 400 and 500 miles in length, from a point near Charleston, W. Va., at an approximate cost of $50,000,000. When finished the terminal facilities of this road for handling coal are expected to surpass anything similar in operation."

The Wall Street paper not only reproduces these statements, but declares that it heartily concurs. All this is said in no spirit of honey-fuggling, but in recognition of the South's resources and abilities. The South has already become a powerful factor in the commercial world. For that reason alone it must soon become a powerful factor in the political world.

The Pay of Teachers.

The Massachusetts Labor Bureau has recently gathered interesting statistics on the earnings, expenditures and savings of the professional and commercial classes in that State.

The following are figures for the professional and commercial classes:

	Average Income.	Average Expend'e.	Average Saving.
Bankers and brokers	$7,726	$5,333	$2,393
Lawyers	4,169	2,695	1,474
Wholesale dealers	4,158	2,888	1,270
Physicians	3,907	3,190	717
Teachers	3,520	2,850	670
Manufacturers	3,516	1,974	1,582
Railroad officials	3,441	2,813	626
Commission merchants	3,394	2,527	867
Superintendents of manufacturing companies	3,262	2,538	723
Clergymen	3,150	2,681	369
Professors and tutors	2,878	2,335	542
Steamboat officials	2,329	1,926	603
Retail dealers	2,240	1,968	481
Express officials	1,906	1,047	229
Farmers	1,426	1,172	254

According to these tables, the teachers of Massachusetts are as well paid as persons in any other profession, when it is considered that they are occupied only nine months in the year. There must be some mistake. It can hardly be that teachers in general earn $3,520 a year when professors and tutors earn only $2,878. Much has been said of late about the poor pay of teachers, but it appears from this table that the teachers of Massachusetts receive more than the average compensation of men engaged in professional work. It is to be presumed, however, that these figures refer to professors in colleges, private tutors and the like, and not to teachers in the public schools. But all teachers would earn considerably more than they do if they could be employed all the year round, and that is one of the problems of the public school system. Teachers in the public school of Richmond are employed a part of five days in the week during nine months of the year. Most of them would be only too glad to find employment during the vacation period, and if they could do so many would get along comfortably. But when a man of family is forced to take three months' vacation during the year and receive no compensation whatsoever during that period, it is very hard for him to live within his income.

Who Wrote "Sir John Moore?"

In the current issue of the Critic, Mr. Henry N. Hall raises an interesting question regarding one of the best-known poems in the English language. Every schoolboy knows "The Burial of Sir John Moore," but a great many of them experience a difficulty in remembering its author. The reason of this is perfectly plain. The Rev. Charles Wolfe never wrote anything else that anybody ever cared to read. He is, or has been, regarded as, essentially a one-poem poet. Now comes along Mr. Hall, and knocks away Wolfe's one prop to eminence by declaring that he did not write even "Sir John Moore." That poem, it is declared, is a remarkably faithful translation from the works of the Marquis de Lally-Tollendal, a French officer and litterateur, who led an unsuccessful expedition against the English in India in 1749. With him on this occasion was a Colonel de Beaumanoir, who was killed, and Lally-Tollendal hymned his funeral in a poem, of which the first four verses follow:

Ni le son du tambour, . . . ni la marche funebre. . . .
Ni le feu des soldats . . . ne marqua son depart.—
Mais du brave, a la hate, a travers les tenebres
Mornes . . . nous portames le cadavre au rempart!

De minuit c'etait l'heure, et solitaire et sombre,—
La lune a peine offrait un debile rayon;
La lanterne luisait peniblement dans l'ombre,
Quand de la baionnette on creusa le gazon.

D'inutile cercueil ni de drap funeraire
Nous ne daignames point entourer le heros;
Il gisait dans les plis du manteau militaire
Comme un guerrier qui dort son heure de repos.

La priere qu'on fit fut de courte duree:
Nul ne parla de deuil, bien que le coeur fut plein!
Mais on fixait du mort la figure adoree. . . .
Et avec amertume on songeait au demain.

It is only necessary to compare these with the opening verses of Wolfe's poem to be impressed by their striking similarity.

Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corpse to the rampart we hurried;
Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we buried.

We buried him darkly at dead of night,
The sods with our bayonets turning;
By the struggling moonbeams' misty light
And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Not in sheet or in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we steadfastly gazed on the face of the dead,
And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

Charles Wolfe was not born until 1791. It is impossible, therefore, that Lally-Tollendal should have translated him. Mr. Hall reaches the natural conclusion that the boot is accordingly on the other leg, and that the Englishman has plagiarized the Frenchman.

Learned writers have been wrestling with the subject in the columns of the Evening Post, however, and more light seems to be trickling through. One of them says that the same question was raised in 1837 by Francis Mahony ("Father Prout") and answered with similar unfavorableness to the Rev. Wolfe. Another correspondent, however, takes quite a different stand. He strongly implies, in fact, that the French poem is a translation from Wolfe's original, done by none other than Father Prout, with a view to turning a little joke on the one-poem parson.

The consensus of the evidence seeming to support this contention, it is known that Father Prout translated "The Last Rose of Summer" into Greek and Latin, and then made a humorous attack on Moore for borrowing from the ancients "without scruple or acknowledgment." In his own day these hoaxes were thoroughly understod and no one was taken in by them. A later correspondent of the New York Evening Post points out that in 1841 a letter was discovered from Wolfe containing the lines in his own handwriting and implying his own authorship.

No doubt, therefore, the charge of plagiarism is without any real foundation. The Times-Dispatch trusts that this is so. Childish illusions are not shattered without considerable pain all round.

The School Fund.

The Rockbridge County News has called the attention of its readers to the fact that that county receives from the general State fund for public school purposes more money than it pays in State taxes for public school purposes. Its original statement was that the county paid into the treasurer's office in Richmond $4,621.32 and received $10,000 on the school account.

A correspondent of the News now tells the editor that this statement does the county an injustice, as the News failed to take into account the capitation tax and the railroad tax. But the news shows that, even granting these allowances, the balance is still in favor of the county. It says that the amount paid in on the capitation tax account was $3,162, and that the State tax for schools on railroad property in Rockbridge county is $1,046.90, making the tax on real and personal property, railroads and capitation yield the State fund $8,749.43 against $10,313.41 received.

We have long known that many of the counties in the State receive from the State more money for school purposes than they pay into the fund, while the richer counties and nearly, if not all, the cities pay in more than they draw out. We had not supposed, however, that the rich county of Rockbridge was one of the delinquents.

The Fight in Iowa.

A review of the political situation in Iowa was recently printed in these columns. It was pointed out that there were two strong factions in the Republican party, one headed by Governor Cummins, the tariff reformer, and the other by Mr. Perkins, the stand-patter. The convention will meet on Wednesday to nominate a candidate for Governor, and a lively fight is predicted. Each side will enter into a fierce struggle to capture the organization, and it is said that if the Cummins faction wins by methods proposed, there will be a bolt and Perkins will run as an independent. In that event the Democrats would have a good chance to elect their candidate. The anti-Cummins people say that Cummins's domination now means that the next Republican delegation from Iowa will be Populist, not Republican; the Cummins people say that if Cummins loses now, the next national delegation will be anti-Roosevelt, pro-corporation, and reactionary.

Iowa will be an interesting field for observation in the coming campaign.

What is the Eight-Hour Day?

What does President Roosevelt's eight-hour order mean, and how far does it go?

By the terms of the law of 1892 "the service and employment of all laborers and mechanics who are now or who may hereafter be employed by the government of the United States, by the District of Columbia, or any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works," etc., shall be "limited and restricted" to eight hours per day, a penalty being provided for infraction of the law.

But what are public works?

The Boston Advertiser is authority for the statement that except on structural work, on government property, such as the construction of a Federal building, the law cannot be applied generally to contractors. On the construction of a battleship in the yards of a contractor, for example, the eight-hour law does not apply. Nor would it apply to the construction of a floating dry dock to be delivered to the government, later, on approval. Whatever might be the wish of the President, the court rulings on such cases are so abundant as to leave the administration no power to rule otherwise. The precedents make it plain that no court would uphold the attempt to enforce the eight-hour law on the contractors.

Similarly on contracts for gloves, shoes, clothing, supplies, made outside by contractors in their own factories, the eight-hour law cannot be enforced. The law in the main applies to the government work, or work on government property.

To Mr. Gompers doubtless the time has come to wish for many things, but even Mr. Roosevelt will, we think, hesitate before declaring that "shoes and ships and sealing wax" are necessarily government works. A judicial interpretation is in order.

There Are Others.

Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

The Times-Dispatch has the honor to acknowledge the following esteemed communication:

Headquarters Bryan Reception, under Auspices Commercial Travelers' Anti-Trust League, Room 100, Hotel Victoria, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, New York:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch, Richmond, Va.:

Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee to arrange for a reception to the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, you were appointed a member of the Committee of Reception, of which Governor Folk, of Missouri, is the chairman.

Very truly yours,
LEWIS NIXON,
Chairman Plan and Scope Committee.

The attention of the esteemed Virginian-Pilot is called to the fact that the Corporation Commission regards itself as a court, and feels that it is fully competent to pass upon the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature.—Times-Dispatch.

Yes; and the frog in the fable inflated himself in the effort to be as big as the bull, with the result that he "busted."—Virginian-Pilot.

Yet the Lynchburg News hands the commission a hot one for ducking, dodging and side-stepping, in failing to say whether or not any act which the Legislature might pass in the direction of rate-making is constitutional. The doctors are very far apart.

H. M. Edward and wife will probably come to this country ere long, in order to return the recent calls of their valued friends, W. J. Bryan and wife and Alice Longworth and husband.

The Clarkesville Star has just celebrated its first birthday anniversary, and enters upon its second year with bright prospects. The Times-Dispatch offers congratulations.

One of the most interesting things about the Rockefeller family is that they are usually doing something on the incognito plan.

We confess to a doubt, nevertheless, as to whether the three Mrs. Abd'el Kabers are on sufficiently friendly terms to share their gum Arabic together.

Mr. Abd'el Kaber sees no reason why he should be Gorkied, however, plurality being a regular feature of the Arabian Knights' Entertainment.

The attention of the Simplified Spelling Board is respectfully called to the interesting case of Yekaterinoslav.

M. Trepoff may have as many lives as a cat, but, at this rate the newspaper men will soon have taken them all.

There was a heavy landslide in New York State on Sunday. No, no; not that kind at all, Mr. Bryan.

The Associated Press is hereby requested to break its current habit of killing General Trepoff every afternoon.

There's something revolting about the old town of Poltava to-night. The Sevski regiment.

Well, at least these are thoroughbred dog-days.

Despite the heavy water fall lately, the Panama Canal is not reported rising.

But the James is mudslinging again.

St. Swithin reigns.

The Queensbury Case.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—With reference to the part taken by Mrs. W. W. Royall in the Queensbury preliminary hearing, miscalled a "trial," and subsequent "vindication," permit me to say that with the direct charge of murder against Queensbury she had nothing to do, nor was it on her information that the warrant was issued, nor did she know of it except by hearsay until summoned. In the attempt to prove murder, his unkind treatment of his wife was necessarily involved, and of this Mrs. Royall's knowledge was sufficiently direct to warrant a summons to testify. In dismissing the case, Justice Walker simply dismissed the charge of murder. The case of cruelty was not passed upon.

Why Mrs. Royall, among so many witnesses, was singled out for animadversion it is impossible to say, but might be easy to guess.

W. W. ROYALL.
Forest Depot, Va., July 30, 1906.

The Yellow Press.

Rollo Ogden, editor of the New York Evening Post, has an illuminating and brilliant article on "Journalism" in the current Atlantic, from which the following extract is taken:

"I would urge no exculpation for the editor who exploits crime, scatters filth, and infects the community with moral poison. The original responsibility is his, and it is a fearful one. But it is not solely his. The basest and most demoralizing journal that lives, lives by public approval or tolerance. Its readers and advertisers have its life in their hands. At a word from them it would either reform or die. * * * Why should they (the advertisers) and mere readers, too, not exercise their implied rights to protest against vulgarity, the exaggeration of the trivial, hysteria, indecency, immortality, in the newspaper they are asked to buy or to patronize? To a journalist of the offensive class they could say: 'You excuse yourself by alleging that you simply give what the public demands; but we say, that your assertion is an insult to us and an outrage on the public. You say that nobody protests against your course; well, we are here to protest.' * * * The reform in a free press in a free people can be brought about only by some such reaction of the medium upon the instrument. Legislation direct would be powerless."

The Last Phase.

They thought to humble her.
"Everybody," they declared, severely, "knows very well how old you are."
But the woman did not wince. On the contrary, she tossed her head, in a defiant manner.
"They know very well, do they? Well, what if I am old enough to know better?" was her crushing retort.—Puck.

Rhymes for To-Day

Elegy on a Dying Glory.

["Alfred Austin is no longer the worst poet in England."]

If he's dead to all poetics such as nobler poets sang,
If he's slipping down the ladder rung by rung,
Why, the very worst of this is—that he doesn't give a hang,
'Cause he made a reputation very young.

What's the matter, Mr. Kipling?
Have you maybe started tippling—
Say, imbibing or hasheeshing on the sly?
Otherwisely, why the drivel
Do you perpetrate such drivel
As has seldom met the writer's dark blue eye?

What's become of all the talent that once flowered like the rose?—
How we greeted it with wonder and with joy!—
What's become of "Fuzzy Wuzzy," "Gunga Din" and all of those
Which you gave us when a "marvelousest boy?"

Has the write-hand lost its cunning, has the scepter passed away?
Or do verse and propaganda fail to mix?
Don't you know we liked you better ere that most unhappy day
When your muse began to sing for politics?

What's the matter, Mr. Kipling?
Don't you see the waters rippling
To the oarsmen—who are leaving you behind?
If your muse is contumelious
(As she may be) and rebellious,
Won't you kindly spank the wench and make her mind?

—H. S. H.

Merely Joking.

Cause of the Trouble.—"What's making all this delay in the tub race?" impatiently asked the official starter. "They have discovered," explained the official scorer, "that one of the contestants is the son of a washerwoman, and they're trying to have him ruled out as a professional."—[Chicago Tribune.

Tempora Mutantur.—"There is no such eloquence as we used to have," remarked the legislator. "No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "A time has arrived when a man is expected to back his opinions with his pocketbook. People are more guarded in their expressions."—[Washington Star.

Plenty of Room.—Fisherman (beginner): "Don't you think, Peter, I've improved a good deal since I began?" Peter (anxious to pay a compliment): "You have, sorr. But sure it was aisy for you to improve, sorr!"—[Punch.

Not Severe Enough.—"Really—er—I'm afraid you overheard what I—er—said about you," stammered the gossip, who had been caught red-handed. "Perhaps I—er—was a bit too severe—" "Oh! no," replied the other woman, "you weren't nearly as severe as you would have been if you knew what I think of you."—[Philadelphia Press.

Horrid!—"I early became wedded to art," boasted the prima donna, who had just done a sample warble for the hard-hearted manager. "Yes? And how long, pray, have you been a widow?"—[Judge.

A Life Saver.

As everyone knows, it's a very old saw
That a man who is drowning will clutch at a straw;
And a thirsty man, too, does the same when his two lips,
These days, meet the straw that's inserted in juleps.

—[Cleveland Leader.

VISITED NORMAL SCHOOL.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Reports Progress.

Superintendent of Public Instructions J. D. Eggleston returned yesterday from a tour of the State normal schools. While away Mr. Eggleston visited Norfolk, Hampton, Winchester, Covington, Emory and Big Stone Gap. He was unable to get to Martinsville and Fredericksburg on account of a railroad wreck, and the subsequent long delay in making the desired connection.

The superintendent reports all the normal schools to be in flourishing condition, and as doing very satisfactory work. He will leave for Charlottesville this morning.

The examinations for teachers are now going on, having started yesterday and continuing to-day. The examination for professional certificates was held yesterday. The examinations are being held in all the cities and counties and at the normal schools, and there is a large number of applicants before the examining committees.

STREET COMMITTEE.

This Body Has Brief Session for Routine Work.

The Street Committee held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon beginning at 5 o'clock.

A considerable batch of routine business was disposed of and several new matters came up, but the committee laid the most of these on the table for consideration at a future date.

The Street Committee, like all the other committees, and like the Council itself, is showing a disposition to let all unfinished or new business go over in an unfinished state to the new Council and the new committees.

On any kind of a pretext motions were made and carried to postpone matters, and as a result the Street Committee did very little business yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Bristow to Be a Candidate.

Mr. R. S. Bristow, postmaster at Urbanna, is being prominently mentioned as a possible Republican candidate for Congress against the incumbent, Mr. William A. Jones.

Mr. Bristow is a brother of the late Mr. J. A. Bristow, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and is well known in his county.

Varieties of Fruit For the Home Orchard

The Virginia Experiment Station has recently published a bulletin by H. L. Price, horticulturist, on the above important subject.

The general problems connected with fruit-growing for home use are discussed briefly, and specific directions are offered for orchard plans and distances of planting the various kinds of fruits.

Improper fertilization and cultivation, and neglect in pruning and spraying are given as the main causes of the decline and unprofitable condition of many of our home orchards.

Detailed descriptions, accompanied by illustrations, are given for some thirty-odd of the choicest varieties of apples, pears, quinces; while choice variety lists are suggested for cherries, peaches, plums, grapes and small fruits.

This bulletin is a comprehensive treatment of the variety question from the viewpoint of the home needs, and it should serve as a very useful guide to those who contemplate planting fruit for family use. The numerous illustrations add much to the appearance and value of the bulletin.

Free copies can be secured by applying to the Director of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va.

APPOINT MR. GAINES AS SPECIAL AGENT

Will Assist Commissioner of Labor in Looking After Labor Interests.

Mr. Edward W. Gaines, of Norfolk, formerly of this city, has been appointed by Commissioner of Labor James B. Doherty as special agent of that department to see to the enforcement of the labor laws of the State.

Mr. Gaines's time will be devoted pretty much to visiting various points of the State to inquire into alleged violations of the law. The laws provide that no child under twelve years of age shall work in any factory, mine or shop; that no child under fourteen years shall work in any mine, shop or factory after 6 o'clock in the evening or before 7 o'clock in the morning, and that women and children shall not work in any shop, factory or mine more than ten hours in any one day.

Mr. Gaines will enter upon his duties at once. He was a member of the House of Delegates from Norfolk, and is well known to the labor interests of the State. He is by trade a printer, and has had many years' experience as the head of printing establishments. He is noted as a good speaker, a fluent writer, and has used the sword as well as the pen, having made a good record as a soldier of the Confederacy. In the General Assembly he won esteem from his constituents by his hard and faithful work and the respect of his colleagues.

Mr. Gaines will make his home in this city.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.

Another Englishman on His Way to Virginia.

Mr. Thomas Bayes, of Denmark Road, in the shire of Northampton, England, writes to the Agricultural Department that he expects to sail for America on August 1st by the American Liner "Freeland." He will sail from Liverpool, and proceed to Virginia as soon as he lands in this country.

The letter is written in very good style and appears to be from a man who is much above the social status of the ordinary farm laborer. The writer speaks of having heard of Mr. Koiner's work, and says that he wants employment in the Old Dominion, for which he will be glad of any assistance.

AMONG PRESBYTERIANS.

Dr. Phillips Attending Nottoway Tent Meeting—Personal Notes.

The Rev. Dr. A. L. Phillips went on Friday last to Nottoway county, where a Presbyterian rally and tent meeting is being held at Nottoway Falls. During the course of the meeting, which closes next Sunday, Dr. Phillips will conduct a Sunday-school institute. There will also be a meeting of the Roanoke Presbytery, an elders' institute and a deacons' institute.

The Rev. W. S. Campbell will leave the city Wednesday for Nottoway, where he will deliver two addresses—one on Sunday-school work and one on Bible Society work.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Caldwell, of New Orleans, preached Sunday at the Second Presbyterian Church in the absence of Dr. Cecil. Dr. Caldwell will also preach the first two Sundays in August. During the latter part of August the pulpit of the Second Church will be filled by the Rev. Dr. I. S. McIlroy, of Columbus, Ga., formerly secretary of the Ministers' Relief Association in this city.

The Rev. R. L. Walton, of Ashland, Md., will preach at the First Presbyterian Church during August.

The Rev. Dr. E. B. McCluer preached Sunday at the Second Presbyterian Church in Petersburg.

The Rev. C. F. Myers, of Williamson, W. Va., is in the city. He is the son-in-law of the Rev. Dr. James Power Smith, of this city, and his wife is with Dr. and Mrs. Smith at Bel Air, Craig county, Va.

The Rev. Graham C. Campbell, of Burkeville, is in the city.

MINISTER ORDAINED.

Two Richmond Clergymen Take Part in the Services.

The Rev. J. T. Riddick and the Rev. Dr. J. W. Mitchell, of Richmond, served on the council assembled at Hardy Central Baptist Church, New Kent county, for the purpose of ordaining the Rev. J. W. Kenny to the ministry.

Rev. Mr. Riddick preached the sermon and delivered the charge, and Dr. Mitchell offered the ordaining prayer and presented the Bible.

Mr. Kenny studied for several years at Richmond College, where he was prominent in all departments, and where he made many friends, both among the faculty and students. After spending a year in the active ministry, Mr. Kenny will go to the seminary to complete his theological education.

THE NEED IS GREAT; THE GIFTS ARE SMALL

The Ice Mission acknowledges with thanks the following collections from the boxes:

Polk Miller-Childrey Co.	$1.60
Shepherd	1.10
T. A. Miller	1.80
Times-Dispatch	.66
Evening Journal	.60
News-Leader	.[illegible]

There is much sickness and a great demand for ice, and many weeks yet of hot weather; therefore, money is still needed. Contributions are requested, which may be placed in boxes at the places named above, or may be sent to Mrs. C. E. Bolling, No. 902 West Grace Street.

Portrait of Major Sturdivant.

A valuable portrait of the late Major Nat Sturdivant, commander of Sturdivant's Battery in the War between the States, is shown at Craig's, on Broad Street.

The portrait was painted by Elder, and is a fine work of art. It was given by Mr. Elder to the late Major R. W. Ward, of this city, Major Sturdivant's law partner and intimate friend.

It is offered for sale because the owner, a gentlewoman, is in great need of the money it is richly worth on account of its historic and artistic value.

Clear Water Not Yet.

The scarcity of labor and the unprecedented July wet weather spell has retarded the work on the settling basin. So says Superintendent Bolling, and, in the meantime, the unprecedented July rainfall is furnishing Richmond with the muddiest water that any city of like size and dignity in the United States chews upon.

New Catholic School.

The corner-stone of a new Catholic school was laid at Fall's Church, Va., Sunday, when Bishop Van de Vyver was present.

The school will be conducted by the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration, an order not before represented in educational work in Virginia.